

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The State Telecommunications Institute (Panstwowy Instytut Telekomunikacyjny-P.I.T.), located at 11 Ratuszowa Street, Warsaw, was conducting television tests for the past three years. The supervisor of this project was Professor Groszkowski; the director was Engineer Brozowski. The Ministry of Post and Telegraph was directly in charge of these tests but they were supervised by the armed forces; in particular, the KBW (Corps of Internal Security).
2. The P.I.T. had two television stations. The first was active on the 430 K line. The apparatus which resembled the Soviet television set, was designed entirely in Poland by Polish specialists. The transmitter operated on American-manufactured tubes. The television receiver was identical technically to the Soviet Kombaju-type. It differed only in range; the Kombaju-type has an approximate range of 200 x 150. The picture reception was done by cables for a while. Tests were made to transmit pictures in a five-meter band, however, the results were unsatisfactory and the staff decided to move it to a lower band, about three meters. The power boosters operated on tubes of 150 W which were produced by the Phillips firm in Holland.
3. The P.I.T. also had a prototype model of a television receiver which was to be mass produced. In the shop where this receiver is to be made there were five foreign television receivers. One was a deluxe model British receiver with a 500 x 270 picture; the second one was less elaborate; the third was a French receiver of a popular type, made to receive television broadcasts only, without the radio receiver; the fourth was a Soviet receiver, made in Moscow, which had the smallest screen, 200 x 120; the fifth was a prototype model of a Polish receiver. The latter was a copy of the French model receiver. The price of this model will be about 4,000 or 5,000 zloty.
4. P.I.T. was developing a transmitter which was to work on 620 lines. Four transmitters of this type were to be built and these were to be used by Polish Radio. There is a lack of skilled workers in this field. For a twelve-hour period of transmission per week it was necessary to have 160 technicians and

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engineers who had to work only on the transmission; this did not include the artists and administrative personnel. The institute had only a small number of workers (kilka dziesieciu) who were trained in television. Polish Radio sent three engineers to P.I.T. for training; they will be used as instructors in Polish Radio as soon as television is offered to the general public.¹

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Comment: A representative of the Swedish firm Champion Radio AB, Polhemsgaten 3, Stockholm, made a proposal to LOT (Polish commercial airlines) for the sale of transmitters to be used in airplanes; the transmitters were to be obtained from American B-29's. The transaction was to be carried out in strict secrecy.

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1. Comment: The first television show was presented on the eve of the elections in October 1952 and the Polish press announced that workers' centers would receive television sets in the near future.

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